

ADMINISTRATIVE SITE SUITABILITY FACTORS

3324

(Sept 1999)

Site Suitability Factors directly related to the accomplishment of administrative objectives are set forth in this section. As the primary basis of preliminary studies, these factors should be carefully investigated by responsible administrative personnel. See section 3324-3329 for checklist.

LOCATION AND ELEVATION

3324.1

(Sept. 1999)

Describe the general location for each site relative to well-known cities, towns, or land features by stating cardinal directions, road names, or numbers and road mileage. Also state the approximate elevation of each site above sea level.

ACCESS

3324.2

(Sept. 1999)

Access to a site must be consistent with the intended speed requirements, daily traffic, type of vehicle, and season of use. Identify potential access restrictions such as the following:

- Construction by others on adjacent property, which might impede traffic or create a visibility problem.
- Freeway construction which might restrict access to a less favorable location.
- Traffic control devices which might adversely affect rapid access.

Sites for region and unit headquarters should also be adequate for access by helicopter and meet site standards for helicopter operation bases.

TRAVEL TIME STUDIES

3324.3

(Sept. 1999)

Travel time studies will be required for any additional or relocated forest fire station if the new location changes the existing travel capabilities by five or more minutes. Travel time studies, showing one-hour and two-hour travel times from the site, should be prepared for new conservation campsites in order to determine the effective range of work projects.

VISIBILITY MAP

3324.4

(Sept. 1999)

Visibility maps must be prepared for all newly proposed or relocated fixed lookout sites. The visibility study may use either field mapping techniques or the profiling of topographic maps. The visible areas from the proposed site should be shown upon the latest quadrangles available, preferably 7-1/2 minute, 1/24000 scale.

The area of mapped visibility should be that within a 15-mile radius circle from the proposed site.

In addition to the visibility map of the specific point, an overlay should be prepared which will show the following:

- Visible area from the proposed site;
- Visible area added from adjacent lookouts;
- Visible area shared with adjacent lookouts.

The visible area from the proposed site and adjacent lookouts within the 15-mile radius should be measured and listed.

Visibility studies may need to be prepared from various elevations at the proposed site in order to determine the desirable lookout height in relation to needed coverage. Standard lookout plans provide for visibility at floor heights to 10, 20 and 30 feet. Special heights can be accommodated as needed.

WORKLOAD

3324.5

(Sept. 1999)

When considering a site for facilities, which are operation bases for off-site work programs, such as conservation or youth camps, provide a study of the projected off-site workload, including the type of activity and man-months projected over a 20-year period.

When considering a site for a special on-site program, as for nurseries, training centers, special installations, etc., provide a study of projected land and manpower use.

INTERAGENCY COORDINATION

3324.6

(Sept. 1999)

It is very important to determine how the plans of other agencies will affect a proposed site, its development, and its administrative use. To determine such effects, take the following steps, where applicable:

Confer with representatives of other state agencies such as the following:

- Department of Corrections
 - Office of Emergency Services
 - Communications Division, Department of General Services
 - Department of Fish and Game
 - Department of Parks and Recreation
 - Department of Youth Authority
- Or others as required to coordinate joint operation needs for working commitments.

Check with city and county planning commissions, Coastal Commission, and Air Resources Board regarding present or proposed land used or zoning restrictions.

- Local taxing authorities are to be fully informed of all proposed land acquisitions which might possibly affect the tax base of local agencies or which may be of public interest.

Contact federal agencies such as the following:

- U.S. Forest Service
- Federal Aviation Administration
- Bureau of Land Management
- U.S. Army Corps of Engineers
- Bureau of Reclamation

To determine requirements which may pertain to CDF development.

Determine whether construction projects of other agencies will interfere or conflict with site access or ultimate development, such as:

- City, County, or State highway projects
- Governmental or Public Utility water projects
- Federal military installations
- State and local recreation district developments
- Private subdivisions
- R.W.Q.C.B.'s.

Provide expanded justification for Capital Outlay projects when projects involve more than one agency. This justification should define the economic contribution of each partner agency for the project.

Provide documentation of contacts with all agencies including information obtained.

LOCAL ATTITUDES**3324.7****(Sept. 1999)**

Describe local attitudes toward establishing a new facility, whether favorable or unfavorable. If easements are required over external lands for access, utilities, or other purposes, determine owner attitudes regarding same.

LAND AND EASEMENT COSTS**3324.8****(Sept. 1999)**

Indicate the approximate cost of acquiring the physical site and related off-site easements.

**FORMS AND/OR FORMS SAMPLES: RETURN TO ISSUANCE HOME PAGE
FOR FORMS/FORMS SAMPLES SITE LINK.**

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